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Some Rural Social Agencies in Ohio

A Study of Trends, 1921-1931

C. E. Lively

OHIO
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
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SOME RURAL SOCIAL AGENCIES IN OHIO

A Study of Trends, 1921-1931

C. E. LIVELY

I. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin includes a revision of an earlier publication[1] and a statement of changes occurring during the 10-year period 1921 to 1931. The bulletin published in 1922 contained summary information regarding the distribution and activities of certain organizations and agencies operating in rural Ohio at that time. It was purely cross-sectional in scope. Nevertheless, the publication was found to be of service both to field workers and to students of agriculture and rural life. After 10 years, therefore, it was deemed advisable to present similar data for 1931-1932 and to indicate some of the changes that have occurred in the distribution and activities of these agencies during the intermediate period.

In the earlier publication some space was devoted to a survey of purely local agencies, such as farmers' clubs, theatres, musical organizations, and homecomings. These data were drawn largely from the 1920 survey of the Ohio Council of Churches, since that investigation covered every rural community in the State. Since no similar source of local data existed for 1931, it was thought best to limit the scope of this bulletin to groups and agencies which possess some organization on a state basis. In general, the same type of classification of agencies has been used as in the earlier publication.

The data used in this bulletin have been drawn (1) from official sources, such as the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census and the publications of various departments of the State of Ohio; (2) from records, publications, and special tabulations of the organizations and agencies studied; and (3) from interviews and correspondence with officers of the groups and agencies under consideration. The author is indebted to the many organizations and state departments that so generously cooperated to make the following compilations possible.

II. RURAL POPULATION TRENDS

The period, 1920 to 1930, was a period of marked changes in the number, distribution, composition, and characteristics of the rural population of Ohio. These population changes bear profound significance for all rural social institutions and agencies. It is important, therefore, that these agencies be studied in the light of population trends. It is, of course, impossible within the scope of this work to consider all of these population trends[2]. Only certain important facts indicating changes in the number, distribution, illiteracy, and school attendance of the rural population have been included in this bulletin.

[1]Lively, C. E. 1922-23. Some Rural Social Agencies in Ohio. Ohio State University, Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin. Vol. XVIII: No. 4.

[2]The reader is referred to the various reports of the Federal Census Bureau, based upon the census of 1930, for this purpose.

Number and distribution of the rural population.—The decade 1920 to 1930 was a period of marked population change in Ohio. The total population of the State grew at the rate of 15.4 per cent, but the urban population grew at a rate of more than 20 per cent. During the decade the number of urban places increased from 148 to 174, and the urban population increased from 63.8 per cent to 67.8 per cent of the total (Table 1).

During the same period, the number of rural population centers (incorporated and unincorporated villages and hamlets with less than 2500 inhabitants) increased from 2643 to 2905, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Incorporated villages increased in number from 671 to 688, a gain of 2.5 per cent. The population of these villages also increased, the rate being 2.4 per cent. The number of unincorporated villages and hamlets increased from 1972 to 2217, an increase of 12.4 per cent. It is not possible to state the extent of gain or loss in the population of these unincorporated centers as they were not tabulated separately. Apparently they gained in population, however.

TABLE 1.—The Rural and Urban Population of Ohio, 1920 and 1930

Class	Number of places		Population		
	1930	1920	1930	1920	Increase 1920 to 1930
Total	.....	.....	6,646,697	5,759,394	15.4
Urban*	174	148	4,507,371	3,677,136	22.6
100,000 and over	8	7	2,663,801	2,171,635	22.7
10,000 to 100,000	51	43	1,252,462	992,210	26.2
2,500 to 10,000	115	98	591,108	513,291	15.1
Rural	4,418	4,489	2,139,326	2,082,258	2.7
Incorporated places*	688	671	484,144	472,754	2.4
1,000 to 2,500	160	153	247,358	236,161	4.7
Under 1,000	528	518	236,786	236,593	0.1
Unincorporated places†	3,730	3,818	.....	.....	.....
With population	2,217	1,972	.....	.....	.....
With no population	1,513	1,846	.....	.....	.....
Rural-farm	.....	.....	1,004,288	1,133,912	−11.4
Rural-nonfarm	.....	.....	1,135,038	948,346	19.7
Per cent rural	.....	.....	32.2	36.2	.....
Per cent rural-farm	.....	.....	15.1	19.7	.....

*U. S. Census.
†Rand McNally Commercial Atlas.

There is evidence to indicate that the number of population and business centers in rural Ohio has been decreasing in number and increasing in average size. The total number of rural centers listed by the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas* declined from 4489 in 1920 to 4418 in 1930. The number of unincorporated centers decreased from 3818 to 3730 during the same period. The class of center with no listed population decreased in number from 1846 to 1513, a decline of 18 per cent. Between the years 1923 and 1931, the number of business centers in Ohio listed by the *Bradstreet Commercial Ratings* dropped from 2808 to 2309, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. Analysis of this decline showed that the number of unincorporated business centers had decreased 22.2 per cent. This decline resulted from the discontinuance of business establishments in the small rural centers and the concentration of business activity in the larger rural centers[3]. Since the number of business

[3]Lively, C. E. The Decline of Small Trade Centers. Rural America, March 1932, pp. 5-7.

establishments and the size of the population located in rural centers are closely related[4], it seems clear that rural centers are becoming fewer in number and larger in size.

During the period 1920-1930, the rural population of Ohio increased 2.7 per cent. The rural population may be classified as rural-farm and rural-nonfarm. On this basis it may be noted from Table 1 that the former declined 11.4 per cent while the latter increased 19.7 per cent. A net result of these changes was that by 1930 the number of persons living in rural territory, but not living on farms, was greater than the number of persons living on farms. There were 32 counties in which the rural-nonfarm population exceeded the rural-farm population. These were the counties in which large cities and industry, including mining, were most prominent.

Color and nativity.—In composition, the rural population of Ohio in 1930 was 94 per cent native white, 4.2 per cent foreign-born white, and 1.7 per cent negro. The rural-farm population was 96.1 per cent native white. The foreign-born white element in the rural-farm population averaged 354 persons per county but was not evenly distributed. The counties containing more than average numbers of foreign-born farm population were northern and northeastern counties, with the exception of Belmont, Clermont, Hamilton, and Montgomery.

Between 1920 and 1930, only slight changes occurred in the proportions of races and peoples in the rural population. The percentage of native white of native parentage increased slightly in both the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations. The percentage of foreign-born white decreased slightly in both populations. The white population of foreign or mixed parentage showed a similar decline.

In 1930 the negro element in the rural-farm population averaged 84 persons per county and was noticeably concentrated in certain southern counties—namely, Ross, Washington, Pike, Greene, Gallia, Jackson, Brown, Clermont, and Champaign, in the order named. Several other southern counties possessed more than one hundred negro farm population. Between 1920 and 1930 the percentage of negroes decreased fractionally (from 0.8 to 0.7) in the farm population and increased fractionally (from 2.2 to 2.6) in the rural-nonfarm population.

Illiteracy.—The Federal Census defines illiteracy as inability to read or write. Appendix I shows the percentages of illiteracy in the farm and nonfarm populations, by county, in 1930. The average illiteracy of the rural-farm population (1.5 per cent) was lower than the average illiteracy of the rural-nonfarm population (2.4 per cent). Inspection of the counties revealed that the rates of illiteracy in these two populations vary together; that is, the counties having the highest percentages of illiteracy in the rural-farm population were also the counties having the highest illiteracy in the rural-nonfarm population, and vice versa. Illiteracy is highest among the foreign-born and negro elements of the population. This accounts for much of the difference between the relatively high illiteracy rates of the northeastern and southeastern counties and the low illiteracy rates of western and northwestern counties.

Between 1920 and 1930, the percentages of illiteracy fell fractionally for all elements of the rural population except the foreign-born element. Separate

[4]Lively, C. E. 1932. The Growth and Decline of Minnesota Trade Centers, 1905 to 1930. Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 287, p. 8.

illiteracy rates for the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations are not available for 1920; hence, comparison of the two populations on this point is not possible.

School attendance.—In 1930 the rural-farm population registered a higher percentage of its children in school than either the urban or the rural-nonfarm population. This was the result of a high percentage of attendance in the age group 7 to 13 years. Both the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations registered very few children of 5 years of age in school.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of the Population Attending School, 1930

Age	The State	Urban	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm
Years	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
5 to 20	73.9	73.9	74.4	73.6
5	14.4	20.3	3.4	4.4
6	74.3	78.7	66.1	66.7
7 to 13	97.9	97.9	98.0	97.7
14 and 15	96.6	97.2	95.5	95.7
16 and 17	67.7	68.0	66.7	68.0
18 to 20	22.8	22.5	23.4	23.5

School attendance figures for the urban, rural-farm, and rural-nonfarm populations are not available by counties. Averages for all three populations are available by counties, however. These averages show little variation between counties for children 7 to 15 years of age. The significant variations occur in the age groups 16 and 17, and 18 to 20 years. In general, the counties having high percentages of school attendance in the age group 16 and 17 years also had high rates of attendance in the 18 to 20-year age group. Also, the counties having high percentages of attendance in these age groups were located in the north-central, northeastern, and southwestern sections of the State. The counties having low percentages of school attendance in these age groups were: Cuyahoga and Sandusky in northern Ohio; Defiance, Henry, Putnam, and Mercer in northwestern Ohio; a group of eight counties in eastern Ohio in a rectangle formed by Jefferson, Belmont, Holmes, and Muskingum Counties; and a group of Ohio River and Scioto River valley counties extending from Gallia to the Indiana line and north to Pickaway and Madison Counties. There was a noticeable degree of correspondence between the counties having low percentages of school attendance in the age groups 16 to 20 years and the counties having high percentages of illiteracy.

TABLE 3.—School Attendance of the Rural Population, 1920 and 1930

Age	1930			1920
	Total	Attending school	Attendance	Attendance
Years	*No.*	*No.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
5 to 20	683,263	505,614	74.0	69.3
5	45,540	1,787	3.9	9.6
6	45,076	29,948	66.4	75.4
7 to 13	318,172	311,354	97.9	95.6
14 to 15	86,058	82,272	95.6	86.5
16 to 17	82,181	55,310	67.3	47.2
18 to 20	106,236	24,943	23.5	16.2

Between 1920 and 1930 the proportion of the rural population attending school increased 4.7 per cent (Table 3). The most important increases occurred in the ages 14 to 20 years. It is clear that in 1930 a much higher proportion of the rural youth of high school age was in school than was the case in 1920. Separate figures for the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population are not available for similar comparisons, but it appears likely that these conclusions hold for both of these population groups.

III. INTELLECTUAL AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF COMMUNICATION

1. RURAL SCHOOLS

Elementary schools.—In 1932 the rural population of Ohio was served by 5249 elementary schools. Of these 3441 were one-teacher schools, 526 were two-teacher schools, 233 were three-teacher schools, 337 were four-teacher schools, and 712 possessed five or more teachers. This summation included all public elementary schools in places under 2500 population, plus the elementary schools in 12 places of slightly more than 2500 population that could not be separately distinguished in the records.

Three classes of schools were included in these figures. They were the one-room one-teacher schools, the consolidated and centralized schools, and the two or more-teacher schools of the villages with less than 2500 population. There were 3828 unconsolidated one-teacher schools, 1205 consolidated and centralized schools (of which 13 were one-teacher schools), and 616 village schools with two or more teachers.

Map 1 shows the distribution of one-room schools by counties, in 1932[5]. At that time there were 3441 such schools located in rural Ohio. Belmont and Darke Counties were the only ones having one hundred or more one-room schools. Thirteen counties possessed 75 or more; eight of these were hill counties. Sixteen counties reported less than five one-room schools; none of these were hill counties.

The percentage decrease in number of one-room schools, 1922-1932, is also indicated by Map 1. The decrease for the State as a whole during the period was 51 per cent. A decrease of 10 per cent or less occurred in two counties; whereas five counties decreased 100 per cent. The highest rates of decrease occurred in those counties possessing small numbers of one-room schools in 1922. Nine counties experienced a loss of 70 or more one-room schools during the 10-year period.

The number of consolidated and centralized[6] schools in Ohio has increased considerably during the last 10 years. In 1922 the number reported was 1010; in 1932 the number was 1205. This represented a gain of 19 per cent. Map 2 shows that these schools were unequally distributed over the State, the greatest concentration occurring in the northeastern and southwest-central portions.

In size the consolidated and centralized schools varied greatly. Forty-eight per cent had five or more teachers; 23 per cent had four teachers; 12 per cent had three teachers; 15 per cent had two teachers; and 2 per cent had one teacher.

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[5]Includes 13 consolidated one-teacher schools.

[6]The terms *consolidated* and *centralization* have a legal connotation in Ohio. The first refers to the union of a few districts within a township; the latter refers to the consolidation of a township.

During the 25 years prior to 1930, the progress of consolidation of rural schools in Ohio was rapid. According to A. B. Graham[7], in 1905 there were only 92 consolidated schools in the State. Since that time the increase in number, size, cost, and completeness of equipment of these schools has been little short of remarkable. Five counties are now completely consolidated. The movement has been of incomparable value to the rural youth of Ohio.

With the advent of the unfavorable economic conditions of 1930, it is evident that the movement toward further consolidation of rural schools will be greatly hindered. The day when the traditional one-room school will disappear from rural Ohio is certainly not in sight. Thousands of country children will continue to be taught in these small one-teacher units. This does not make it impossible to improve the quality of the school, however. Educational leaders have experimented with this type of school and have demonstrated the possibility of doing good work under these conditions. In order to do so, however, it is necessary to break with the traditional pattern of a poorly trained teacher with poor equipment. It is to be hoped that in the areas where consolidation does not occur, the attempt to "modernize" the one-room school will continue unabated. The Ohio State Department of Education has prepared an excellent manual of suggestions[8] for the purpose of aiding local school authorities in this matter.

On the average, the rural school still serves a relatively small population, although the average size has been increasing. In 1930 the number of rural children in Ohio (aged 5 to 13 years, inclusive) was 408,788. Assuming these children to be served by the 5249 elementary schools of 1932, the average number of children per school was 77. About 95 per cent of these was in school. This is perhaps a fair measure of the ratio of the number of rural elementary schools to the rural population of elementary school age, although some children of 14 or more attend elementary schools. Perhaps the number of rural children attending elementary school in places of more than 2500 population is negligible. Comparable figures for 1922 are not available, but with the 51 per cent decrease in one-room schools that occurred during the period it is practically certain that in 1922 the average number of rural children 4 to 13 years of age, inclusive, per elementary school was not greater than 50. Hence, it may be said that the average rural school unit has increased considerably in size since 1920.

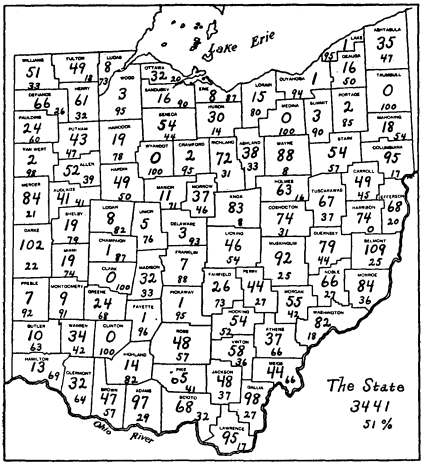
High schools.—During the last 10 years the number of high schools in rural Ohio has increased. The official directory of the State Department of Education listed 886 rural high schools in 1921, and in 1932 the number was 962. This was a gain of 8.6 per cent. Apparently the increase in number of rural high schools was not greater than the increase in rural-high school population, however. If the population is taken as of 1920 and the number of high schools as of 1921, there were 285 rural children between the ages of 14 and 20, inclusive, per rural high school. When the high school population of 1930 and the number of high schools existing in 1932 were used, the ratio was found to be the same as it was 10 years earlier.

The distribution of rural high schools in 1932 is shown by Map 3. It is evident, when this map is compared with a similar map for 1921, that rural high schools are more evenly distributed over the State than was the case 10

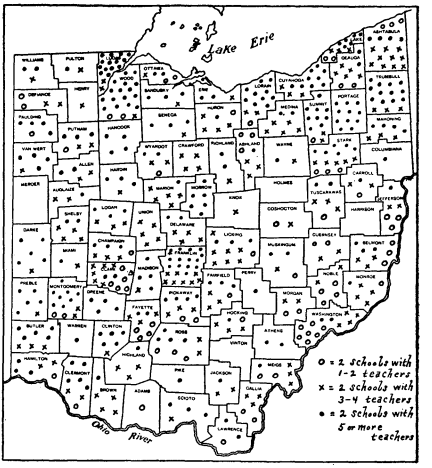
[7]Graham, A. B. 1907. Centralized Schools in Ohio. Ohio State University, College of Agriculture, Extension Bull. Vol. II: No. 6, p. 23.

[8]Morris, G. M. 1929. Ohio Rural and Village Elementary School Standards. Bulletin of the Ohio State Department of Education.

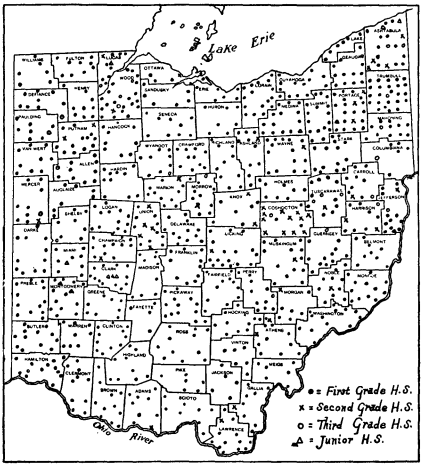
years ago. The northwestern and southeastern sections now possess a larger proportion of these high schools than they did then. In 1921 there were 494 townships in Ohio in which there was no high school of any sort. In 1932 there were only 401 such townships. In spite of these changes, the rural high schools are still noticeably concentrated in the northeastern and southwestern sections of the State.



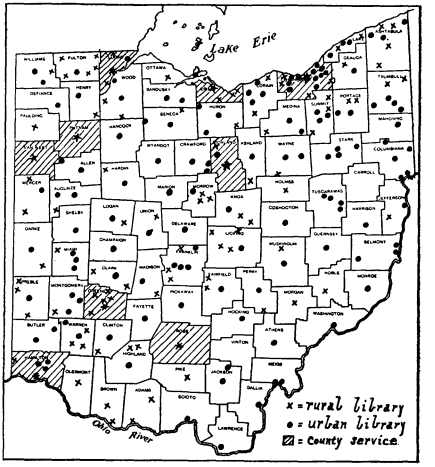
Map 1.—Number of one-room rural schools in 1932, and percentage decrease in number, 1922 to 1932, by counties



Map 2.—Distribution of consolidated and centralized rural schools, by county and size of school, 1932



Map 3.—Location of high schools in places having a population of less than 2500, by grade of schools in 1932-1933



Map 4.—Location of rural and urban libraries and counties supplying rural library service, 1932

Fig. 1

This inequality of geographic distribution does not mean that the rural high schools are badly distributed in relation to the rural population, however. Reference to Table 4 shows that for rural Ohio the number of children 15 to 19 years of age, inclusive, averaged 205 per high school, and the high school

enrollment averaged 114 pupils per high school. Six sample counties selected from each quarter of the State showed less variation in the distribution of schools in relation to the population of high school age than Map 3 would suggest. The northern part of the State showed a larger average enrollment per high school, but the eligible population per high school varied only slightly.

TABLE 4.—Variation in High School Population per School

Section	High schools†	High school enrollment†		Population 15–19 years of age, inclusive‡	
		Total	Per H. S.	Total	Per H. S.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Six northeastern counties	104	12,487	120	18,281	176
Six northwestern counties	51	6,040	118	9,591	188
Six southeastern counties	50	4,374	87	9,925	198
Six southwestern counties	75	6,427	86	10,388	138
Total	280	29,328	105	48,185	172
Rural Ohio	962	109,637*	114	197,389	205

*Approximately. †1932. ‡1930.

Rural high schools have also been growing in size during the last 10 years. There has been an increase in average enrollment per high school from 78 to 114. The number of teachers per high school has increased about 30 per cent; whereas the number of pupils per teacher has apparently increased slightly.

Certainly, one of the most important changes occurring in rural high schools during the last 10 years has been the increase in number of first-grade high schools and the corresponding decrease in number of second- and third-grade schools. Although the increase in total number of rural high schools was only 8.6 per cent, the number of first-grade high schools increased nearly 50 per cent. Second- and third-class schools decreased 75 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively. There has also been a noticeable growth in junior high schools.

TABLE 5.—Number of Rural High Schools of Various Classes in Ohio in 1921 and in 1932

Class of high school	Total number 1921	Total number 1932	Increase (+) or decrease (−), 1921–1932	Per cent increase or decrease, 1921–1932
First-grade high schools	578	857	+279	+ 48
Second-grade high schools	221	55	−166	− 75
Third-grade high schools	74	35	− 39	− 53
Junior high schools	1	13	+ 12	+200
Unclassified	14	2	− 12	− 86
Total	886	962	+ 76	+ 8.6

These changes make it clear that rural Ohio was better supplied with high school facilities in 1932 than was the case 10 years earlier. The influence of these increased facilities may be seen in the increased attendance of rural youth of high school age. Reference to the reports of the Federal Census shows that between 1920 and 1930 the percentage of rural youth 14 and 15 years of age attending high school in Ohio increased from 86.5 to 95.6; the percentage of those 16 and 17 years of age increased from 47.2 to 67.3; and the percentage of those 18 to 20 years of age increased from 16.2 to 23.5.

Whether improvements in curriculum organization and in the quality of instruction in the rural high schools have kept pace with the improvement in physical facilities cannot be stated at this point.

Departments of vocational agriculture and home economics.—Instruction in vocational agriculture proceeds upon the theory that scientific agricultural training increases financial returns per man and, therefore, contributes to a higher plane of living. The work begins at the ninth-grade level and consists of both all-day instruction and part-time and evening instruction.

Beginning with 19 departments of vocational agriculture in 1918, the number increased steadily until by September 1932 there were in the State 197 departments employing 194 teachers. These departments were distributed among 72 counties. Twenty-six were located in cities of 2500 or more inhabitants (See Appendix II). The total number of students enrolled during the school year 1931-1932 was 12,056, of which 6,412 were all-day students, 3,117 were part-time students between the ages of 16 and 25, and 2,527 were evening students of adult age. During the last 10 years the number of students per department has greatly increased; the expenditure per department has remained relatively stationary.

The vocational departments sponsor a young men's farming club called the Future Farmers of America. In 1932 there were 189 such clubs in Ohio. A study of the other activities of the teachers of vocational agriculture reveals that they also aid in such miscellaneous community activities as general agricultural extension and the promotion of the work of such organizations as the Grange, Farm Bureau, and Parent-Teacher Association.

In 1931 there were in Ohio 113 departments of vocational home economics. These were distributed over 58 counties. Twenty-eight departments were located in urban places, and 85 were located in places with less than 2500 population. Appendix II shows the distribution of these departments by counties.

Analysis of the length of time these departments have been established shows that 25 per cent was organized before 1925 and 75 per cent since that time. The years of most rapid growth were 1925 to 1927 and 1930 to 1931.

The work in vocational home economics is of two main types—the day-school work for regularly enrolled high school pupils and the part-time or evening work for adults or employed girls. In 1931-1932 the total enrollment in the first type of work was 4,648 high school girls. This was an average of 41 students per department. The evening classes, offering courses in home-making in units of 6 to 12 lessons, enrolled 5,475 women. There were 252 such classes, making an average of 21 women per class.

2. RURAL LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SERVICE

As a rule, library service tends to be concentrated in the centers of population. Of the 239 public libraries in Ohio in 1932, 144 were located in cities and 95 were located in places of less than 2500 inhabitants. Map 4 shows the location of these libraries by counties. Not all urban places possessed libraries, but the proportion of the urban population without library service appeared to be not greater than 6 per cent. On the other hand, only about 20 per cent of the rural population was supplied with library service. There was, of course, a direct relation between the size of the library and the size of the place in which it was located. Rural libraries were comparatively small, usually possessing from two to nine thousand volumes.

In 1932, county library service existed in nine counties. These counties were Cuyahoga, Erie, Hamilton, Greene, Lucas, Putnam, Richland, Ross, and Van Wert. This service is provided in accordance with a state law permitting counties, as well as municipalities, to tax themselves for library service.

In Cuyahoga County, in 1932, there were 20 branches, 29 substations, and 281 classroom collections in the county library system. There was a book stock of 198,680 volumes. It circulated more than a million volumes to more than 38,000 borrowers registered at the various branches and stations. All but one of the branches were located in urban places; however, many of the stations reached the villages and the book car circulated 21,244 volumes in the rural districts during the summer months.

The Erie County system had 14 substations in 1932. These stations had a total circulation of 12,977 volumes. A total of 34,234 volumes was also circulated through 80 rural schools.

In Hamilton County, the 11 county branches were located in cities. There were 10 deposit stations, however, nine of which were located in villages or township schools. In 1932 these stations had a book circulation of 64,056 volumes. In addition to this, two book trucks reached the rural districts, making visits monthly to 70 public and parochial schools and serving adults through 36 village stops. In 1932 the book truck circulation totaled 157,088 volumes.

The Greene County system had nine branches and nine deposit stations. Box collections were also sent to rural schools. In 1932 the rural circulation amounted to 82,529 volumes.

In Lucas County, in 1932, the county was served through the medium of 74 agencies, most of which were rural. There were three branches, nine stations, and 50 school collections in rural territory. The total circulation of these collections was more than 200,000 volumes.

The county library service in Richland County circulated 38,109 volumes in 1932. This was done by means of one sub-branch, four stations, 80 rural schools, and a book truck.

In Erie County, the 14 rural stations circulated a total of 12,977 volumes in 1932. Eighty rural schools had an additional circulation of 34,234 volumes.

The Van Wert County library maintained one sub-branch, 16 deposit stations in villages, and collections in 10 high schools and 77 grade-school rooms. These stations had a total circulation in 1932 of 96,118 volumes.

The Putnam County library located at Ottawa does not maintain substations or any special rural delivery service.

It is evident from the information at hand that, in counties where it is established, the county library system is meeting a real need among the rural population. Although county library service is more recent than urban library service, the ratio of circulation to total population in these rural districts approaches the urban ratio. Furthermore, the rural circulation appears to be on the increase. Rural librarians report a marked increase in number of books read since 1929. In Lucas County, the rural circulation increased 102 per cent during the 4 years preceding 1932. In Hamilton County, the work of the book trucks has grown steadily since its inception in 1927. In Van Wert County, the circulation at the rural stations has increased rapidly since 1929.

Some improvement in rural library service in Ohio may be noted since 1921. At that time there were only 53 public libraries located in villages with a population of less than 2500; in 1932, there were 95 public libraries located in

such villages. There has also been a growing disposition for these libraries to serve country people as well as village people. An increasing number of libraries reports their service area to be the township or school district instead of merely the village in which the library is located.

The number of county library systems was not greater in 1932 than in 1921, but the rural circulation of these systems had increased considerably during the period.

Traveling library service.—The Ohio State Library is located in Columbus, Ohio. For many years it has supplied the people of the State with books by means of two types of service. Individuals may hold borrowing cards and receive by mail small collections as requested. It is reported that about 2000 borrowers distributed throughout the various counties use this service.

A second type of service is offered by the traveling library division which supplies collections of books to schools, churches, and other organizations. These collections average about 50 volumes each and are shipped in boxes only. A shipment may be kept for the school year or a similar period. The cost to the borrower amounts to transportation charges both ways. Such shipments are sent only to borrowers in places of less than 2000 population.

In 1932 this traveling library consisted of 110,000 volumes. During the year 41,874 volumes were sent out. These volumes were read by a total of 112,007 individual borrowers. Analysis of the type of organization receiving these book loans revealed that rural schools were by far the heaviest borrowers. Nearly 93 per cent of the books was loaned to schools; more than half of these were loaned to elementary schools. Small libraries borrowed 2 per cent. The remaining volumes were borrowed by churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, study clubs, granges, and other miscellaneous clubs, in the order named.

A study of the distribution of these book loans by counties revealed that six counties received no loans from the traveling library in 1932. Four of these counties had well established county library systems of their own. The other two counties receiving no loans were Brown and Meigs. Eight counties borrowed more than 1000 volumes each. They were Darke, Franklin, Hancock, Logan, Morrow, Seneca, Wood, and Wyandot. Franklin County borrowed nearly 3000 volumes.

Comparative figures for 1919-1921 indicate that this traveling library service was somewhat less used in 1932 than 10 years previously. The total number of volumes had decreased somewhat, but the number borrowed by rural schools had increased both relatively and absolutely. There was a marked decline in the number of volumes borrowed by churches, granges, and clubs. Information does not permit one to say whether this decline in number of books sent to organizations is an indication of a decline in the reading habit or an indication of greater accessibility to books elsewhere. Probably the latter explanation is more nearly the correct one.

3. THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, is an arm of the University, having for its purpose the education of rural people along the lines of agriculture and home economics. It is supported by national, state, and county funds. The system operates through a system of county agents and subject matter specialists. The agents are located in the respective counties and are responsible for the county program of

demonstrations and dissemination of information. The specialists are teachers who carry their subject matter from the College of Agriculture to the people in the respective counties and communities.

In 1931, there were agricultural agents located in 76 counties, home agents in 25 counties, and club agents in 11 counties. The 12 counties without an agricultural agent were Erie, Seneca, Hancock, Putnam, Allen, Hardin, Wyandot, Marion, Morrow, Madison, Noble, and Portage. The 25 counties having home agents were Lake, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Ashland, Huron, Sandusky, Wood, Lucas, Mercer, Auglaize, Darke, Miami, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Warren, Clinton, Franklin, Licking, Fairfield, Washington, and Belmont. The 11 counties having club agents were Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Portage, Medina, Lorain, Tuscarawas, Knox, Muskingum, Madison, Montgomery, and Hamilton. Twenty-four counties possessed both an agricultural agent and a home agent, eight counties possessed both an agricultural agent and a club agent, and one county had three agents.

The chief activities of the Extension Service may be listed as the dissemination of information through the system of county agents and specialists, publication of bulletins and other printed matter, 4-H Club work, farmers' institutes, correspondence courses, radio, and various types of short courses such as Farmers' Week.

Through the system of county agents and specialists many agricultural projects were carried on in the various counties during the year 1930-1931. These projects may be grouped under the heads of agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, horticulture, forestry, entomology, soils and crops, poultry, plant pathology, vegetable gardening, dairy technology, farm management, farm marketing, and rural sociology. The list would be too long if these projects were enumerated in detail.

The 4-H Clubs in 1930-1931 enrolled 42,323 rural boys and girls in a total of 2,853 clubs distributed over 82 counties. The average club membership was 15 persons. These club members worked with more than 50 types of projects. Some of the leading projects were those in clothing, foods and nutrition, useful articles, dairy, calves, swine, gardens, and flowers. Summer camps were held in 42 counties, and the attendance included 68 counties. The attendance at these camps totaled 4432 boys and girls and 1631 adults.

Farmers' institutes were held in all counties during the year 1930-1931. The number ranged from three to 20 per county, the average being eight per county. The total number of institutes held was 732, of which only 351 received state aid. The total attendance was 769,955 persons. This was an average attendance of 1043 persons per institute, or 222 persons per session.

In home economics extension, the project work included clothing, nutrition, home management, home furnishings, and health. A number of farm women's camps was also held and was well attended.

In addition to these major aspects of extension, many other activities could be mentioned; for example, in 1928-1929, nearly 154,000 bulletins were distributed and 6,951 correspondence course lessons were mailed out. In 1930-1931, the Farmers' Week attendance reached a peak of 8120, and weekly radio broadcasts of agricultural information were received by an uncounted audience. More than 8000 requests for the radio programs, however, indicate that the audience was a large one.

The period 1921-1931 was a period of expansion in extension work. The scope of activities was widened, and the volume of most of the major activities increased. The number of 4-H Clubs increased two and a half times, and the number of members nearly four times. The ratio of boy members to girl members showed marked increase; so, also, did the number and variety of projects offered. Camping, as a club activity, was extended to many more counties.

The total number of farmers' institutes has showed little change during the last 10 years, but the proportion of independent institutes has increased. The total attendance has increased, as well as the average attendance per session. The volume of correspondence course work has declined somewhat, but radio work has been introduced and the importance of Farmers' Week has greatly increased.

4. THE RURAL NEWSPAPER

In 1930 there were in Ohio 120 daily and 381 weekly newspapers. The dailies were located in 86 incorporated places, only two of which had a population of less than 2500. There were 174 cities in Ohio in 1930, and 48 per cent of these published a daily newspaper. As a general rule, the daily was confined to the larger places.

On the other hand, the weekly newspaper was markedly rural in its occurrence. Of the 381 published in the State, 239, or 63 per cent, were published in places of less than 2500 inhabitants. Map 5 shows the location of these newspapers and their relation to urban places also publishing newspapers. These weekly papers were published in 219 villages. Since there was in 1930 a total of 688 incorporated villages in Ohio, 32 per cent published a weekly newspaper. They were, of course, the larger villages. Twenty-six counties published no daily newspaper and one published no weekly paper. These were counties possessing a high proportion of rural population. Only one contained a city as large as 6000 inhabitants.

The circulation of 175 rural weeklies was obtained. The average weekly circulation of these was 1263 copies. On the basis of this sample, the total circulation of the 239 rural weeklies was 291,857 copies. Since in 1930 there were 537,455 rural families in Ohio, these newspapers could supply 54 per cent of all rural families with one copy per week.

In addition to the rural weekly, the urban daily circulates extensively in rural territory. In 1930 the urban dailies had a total daily circulation of approximately 2,640,000 copies. Such a circulation was sufficient to supply each urban family with one copy per day and yield a surplus of 1,179,000 copies. Many of these went to farm and village families.

In 1930 the proportion of villages publishing a newspaper was the same as in 1921. The increase in number of weekly papers published merely kept pace with the increase in number of villages. The circulation of these weekly newspapers increased a little more rapidly than the number of rural families, however. During the same period of time, the ratio of the circulation of urban dailies to the number of urban families increased considerably. Apparently, therefore, it may be concluded that the habit of newspaper reading became more widely disseminated among rural people during the period 1920 to 1930. Local surveys of the quantity of reading matter available in farm homes tend to substantiate this conclusion.

5. RURAL RADIO SERVICE

Since 1920 the development of radio broadcasting has been rapid. The use of radio has progressed more rapidly in cities than in the rural districts. Nevertheless, a substantial portion of the rural population of every county has daily access to numerous radio broadcasts. In 1930 the Federal Census showed that 35.5 per cent of the rural-farm families and 41.7 per cent of the rural-nonfarm families of Ohio possessed a radio. The highest percentages were found to be in the neighborhood of large cities and the lowest percentages in certain of the southeastern hill counties. It is interesting to note that the proportions of the rural-farm families and of the rural-nonfarm families possessing radio sets varied together; that is, in the counties where a high proportion of one group possessed radio sets, a high proportion of the other group possessed radio sets also, and vice versa.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to consider all of the numerous aspects of radio broadcasting and reception as they affect rural people. The subject is a vast one and all too little is known regarding the nature of the material received by country people and the use made of it. In a general way, the entertainment and recreational features are well known. In the absence of scientific data dealing with these aspects of radio, this discussion is purposely limited to certain of its educational features, and it is for this reason that radio is herein classified as an intellectual agency.

Two noteworthy attempts to develop radio as an intellectual agency have occurred in Ohio. One of these is the educational work of the Ohio State University Station, W E A O (recently changed to W O S U), and the other is the Ohio School of the Air conducted by the Ohio State Department of Education.

From the standpoint of the rural population, probably the most significant activities of the Ohio State University Station, W E A O, are the Farm Night program broadcasted every Monday evening and the Homemakers' Half Hour. Talks by specialists upon agricultural subjects and home-making problems are given. Various farm organizations, farm papers, The Ohio Council of Churches, and the various colleges of the University have cooperated with the College of Agriculture to make these programs successful. A mailing list of 8000 receives the programs in advance, and doubtless many others "listen in" more or less regularly.

In addition to these features, many more of a strictly educational nature are offered by W E A O and, undoubtedly, reach many rural people.

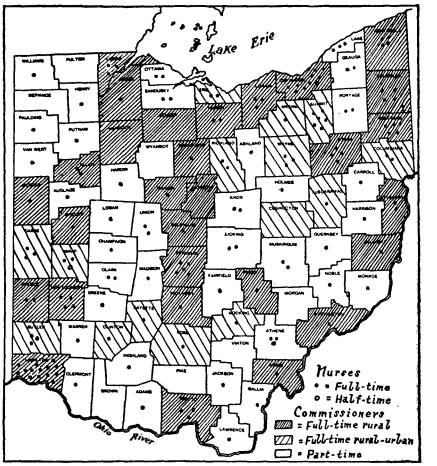
The Ohio School of the Air was established as a division of the State Department of Education in January 1929. It aims to make the radio an aid to the classroom instruction in the public schools. The program consists of specially adapted broadcasts dealing with current events, music, nature study, English and literature, biography, civics, art, botany, geography, health and hygiene, stories, etc. These are prepared and delivered by persons of recognized ability in their respective fields.

These programs are said to appeal most to the elementary schools. Here departmentalization does not occur, and the teachers are not subject-matter specialists. The programs are issued in advance so that class schedules may be arranged to correlate with them.

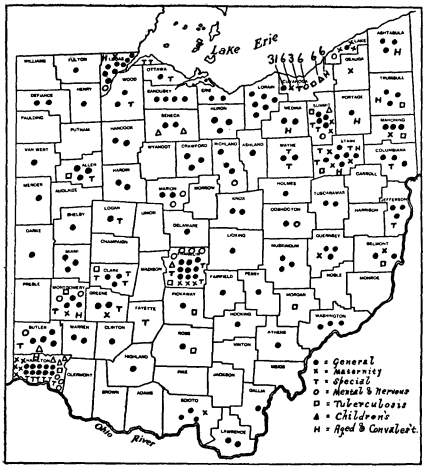
In rural territory, the consolidated schools make most use of these radio broadcasts. The one-room rural schools are apparently little affected. It is said that radio sets are commonly stolen from these one-room schools and that

this acts as a deterrent. The auto radio with speaker extended into the school room is now serving to overcome this handicap. In addition to school reception, there is evidence that many families also receive the broadcasts of the Ohio School of the Air.

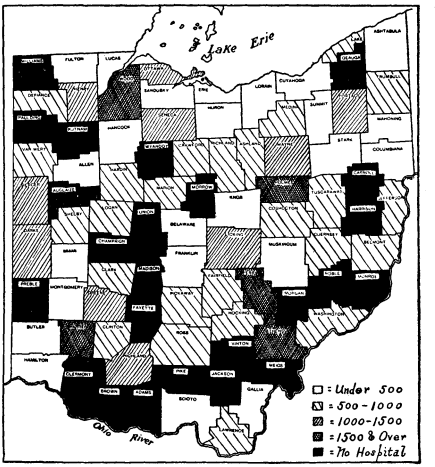
Map 5.—Location of rural newspapers and urban newspaper centers, 1930



Map 6.—Rural health commissioners and public health nurses in Ohio, 1932



Map 7.—Distribution of 314 hospitals, by counties and types of hospital, 1931



Map 8.—Number of persons per general hospital bed, by counties, 1931

Fig. 2

The educational possibilities of radio broadcasting are as yet only meagrely appreciated. The commercial broadcasting of entertainment has appeared to blur the vision and dull the interest of those who would use it for instructional purposes. Perhaps another decade will bring marked achievement in this undeveloped field.

IV. HEALTH AGENCIES

1. STATE SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Since the passage of the Hughes-Griswold health law of 1919-1920, the rural districts of Ohio have enjoyed the same privileges of health supervision as Ohio cities. The law designated incorporated places of 5000 or more population as city health districts and counties, including all villages and towns of less than 5000 population, as general health districts. The minimum provision for health supervision permissible under the law was a part-time health commissioner for each district. State aid was available up to a maximum of $2000 per district. The health commissioner was employed by the district board of health. In the general health districts this health board was selected by the district advisory council composed of the chairmen of the township boards of trustees and the mayors of the incorporated villages. The whole system operated under the general supervision of the State Department of Health.

The provisions of this law have remained substantially unchanged since 1920. In 1921 there were 31 counties (general health districts) employing a full-time health commissioner for rural work alone. All other counties employed part-time commissioners. Many of the smaller cities also employed part-time commissioners. Since that time two noteworthy developments in organization have taken place. One of these has been the tendency for one full-time commissioner to replace two part-time commissioners in a county containing one general and one city health district. The county and city boards of health each employ the same commissioner part time, thus insuring a full-time commissioner for the county. Since, in their spread, communicable diseases do not follow lines of incorporation, this arrangement possesses distinct advantages in the matter of disease control. Another development has been the tendency for smaller cities to obtain health service from the county districts in which they are located on a contractual basis. This often occurs in a county when a village grows into the urban class, necessitating either a separate health commissioner or a contractual arrangement with the county district.

In 1932 there were 28 counties with full-time health commissioners for rural work (See Map 6). There were also 16 counties in which city and county combined to employ a full-time commissioner and 11 cities that had contractual arrangements for health service from county districts.

Since 1922 public health nursing has increased considerably in Ohio. At that time, there were about 600 public health nurses in the State; in 1932 there were 1036. Ten years ago 81, or 14 per cent of all nurses, worked in rural territory. In 1932 the number was 184 and the percentage 18. Thus, the number of public health nurses working in rural territory has more than doubled and the percentage of the total has increased.

For a distribution of rural public health nurses in Ohio, in 1932, see Map 6. Most of these nurses were supported by county health agencies; only 16 were employed by villages. County boards of health employed 112, the U. S. Public Health Service supported 19, and county commissioners employed 10. Others were employed by the Red Cross, boards of education, public health leagues, community funds, etc.

Without doubt, the Ohio system of public health organization and administration has had a marked influence upon the general health situation in the State during the 12 years that it has been in operation. Because of the changing

age distribution of the population, changes occurring in the general death rate during that period are a poor measure of that influence. Fortunately, however, certain more specific indications are available[9]. In 1920 every 128th mother died in childbirth, and every 12th child born died before its first birthday; in 1931 one mother in 163 died and one child in 16 failed to reach its first birthday. In 1920 every 12th death that occurred was the result of tuberculosis; in 1931 that disease accounted for but one death in 18. Since 1920 deaths from typhoid fever and scarlet fever have decreased 40 per cent, deaths from diphtheria have decreased 70 per cent, deaths from measles have decreased 79 per cent, and from whooping cough 80 per cent. The last four of these diseases are more or less peculiar to childhood and youth. Control of epidemics, immunization, and education in proper care of the sick are the important factors in controlling such diseases. The influence of Ohio's system of public health organization may be clearly seen in the decline in number of deaths from these diseases.

2. THE RURAL PHYSICIAN

For a number of years the shortage of rural physicians has been a subject for discussion and a considerable literature upon the subject has developed. This literature makes clear that the difficulty experienced by rural districts is not the result of a general shortage of physicians. Instead, the trouble is that the supply of medical men is poorly distributed between country and city. Urban Ohio, with 67.8 per cent of the total population in 1930, claimed 84 per cent of the total supply of physicians in 1931. It is true that for some years the supply of medical graduates has been insufficient to enable the supply of physicians to keep pace with population growth[10]; nevertheless, in 1931, there was in Ohio one physician for every 768 persons. In urban Ohio, however, the number of persons per physician was 618; whereas in rural Ohio the number of persons per physician was 1572.

TABLE 6.—Ratio of the Number of Physicians to the Total Population of Urban and Rural Ohio, 1914, 1921, and 1931

Item	The State	Urban	Rural
Population, 1930	6,646,697	4,507,371	2,139,326
Number of physicians, 1931	8,653	7,292	1,361
Persons per physician, 1931	768	618	1,572
Persons per physician, 1921	712	584	1,161
Persons per physician, 1914	638	540	870

Reference to Table 6 makes it clear that the relative decline in the supply of physicians has affected the rural and urban districts unequally. During the last 20 years the number of persons per physician has increased much more rapidly in the rural districts than in the urban. This condition has resulted from the migration of rural physicians to the urban districts and the failure of recent graduates to locate in the smaller places; hence, it has come about that the distribution of physicians between city and country was more unequal in 1931 than at any time during the previous 20 years.

[9]Southard, H. G. Address before the Thirteenth Annual Conference of Ohio Health Commissioners. 1932.

[10]Mayers, L. and L. V. Harrison. 1924. The Distribution of Physicians in the United States, p. 162.

Between 1914 and 1931 the number of physicians practicing in places of less than 2500 population in Ohio declined from 2337 to 1361, a decrease of 42 per cent. Comparison of the rates of decrease during the earlier and later parts of this period indicates that the rate of decrease was fairly uniform during the entire period. The rate of decrease varied considerably in various parts of the State, however. Thirty-eight counties experienced a decrease of 50 per cent or more in the number of rural physicians. Ten counties suffered a decline of less than 25 per cent. These groups of counties were both fairly well distributed over the State. There was no apparent relation between the rate of decrease in number of rural physicians and the occurrence of general hospital facilities.

TABLE 7.—Distribution of Rural Physicians by Size of Village, 1914 and 1925

Size of village	1925		1914	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 500 population	578	38.2	968	44.3
500–1499	655	43.2	865	39.6
1500–2499	282	18.6	353	16.1
Total	1515	100.0	2186	100.0

Analysis of the decrease in number of rural physicians by size of village indicates important differences. Between 1914 and 1925 the number of physicians located in villages of less than 500 population decreased 41 per cent; the number located in villages of 500 to 1500 inhabitants decreased 25 per cent; and the number located in villages with a population of 1500 to 2500 decreased 17 per cent. Neither of the groups of villages with more than 500 inhabitants has declined, either in number or population, during the period in question. These differentials in rate of decrease have brought a definite shift in the relative importance of the medical facilities of these three groups of villages. An increasing proportion of the number of rural physicians is to be found in the villages of more than 500 inhabitants, and a decreasing proportion in places of less than that size.

TABLE 8.—Changes in the Age Distribution of Rural Physicians, 1914-1925

Age	Number		Increase or decrease, 1914–1925	
	1914	1925	Number	Per cent
Under 30	96	43	— 53	—55.2
30–39	429	177	—252	—58.7
40–49	702	263	—439	—62.5
50–59	505	479	— 26	— 5.1
60–69	326	373	47	14.4
70 and over	128	180	52	40.6
Total	2186	1515	—671	—30.6

The decline in number of rural physicians has, of course, been the result of an insufficient number of medical graduates locating in the rural districts to replace those physicians that have either died, retired, or migrated to the cities. This circumstance has brought about important changes in the age distribution of rural physicians. Reference to Table 8 shows that the decrease in numbers

has occurred chiefly in the age groups under 50 and that the age groups above 60 have received substantial gains. Thus, not only have medical graduates failed to locate in the rural districts, but the younger of the rural practitioners have migrated to urban locations as well.

Changes in certain factors that have some bearing upon the quality of rural medical service may also be mentioned. During the period under consideration the proportion of rural physicians that was graduated from Class A medical schools increased; the proportion having membership in the American Medical Association increased; and the percentage claiming a specialty decreased. Between 1914 and 1925, graduates of Class A medical schools increased from 20 to 27 per cent of the total; members of the American Medical Association increased from 31 to 56 per cent of the total; and the number claiming a specialty declined from 12.6 per cent to 9.5 per cent. These changes were proportional in the villages of various sizes.

Many explanations of the rapid decline in the number of rural physicians have been offered. It is clear that the problem is a complex one and cannot be explained by a single factor. Any complete set of causative factors must explain why rural physicians have migrated to urban locations for practice and also why recent medical graduates have refused to locate in the rural districts. It is well to remember in this connection that during the 20-year period prior to 1930 certain fundamental changes in the social order were in progress. Cities were growing rapidly, and the great expansion of the means of communication, particularly the automobile, brought the rural population into contact with the cities as never before. It was a period of rising prices, rising incomes, and rising standards of living. More and more rural people looked to the larger towns and cities to obtain the goods and services which they regarded as necessary for the further enrichment of their respective planes of living. Medical service was no exception. Rural people with capacity to pay increasingly turned to the city specialist and the urban hospital as a means of obtaining the latest in medical service. The rural practitioner tended to lose his most profitable customers and migrated to a larger town where he could equip an office with the latest devices so much in demand and where he could also obtain the living conveniences of the larger community.

In the meantime, rising medical standards and the capacity of the people to pay brought an unprecedented development of specialism in medicine. Hospital facilities grew apace. The function of the general practitioner tended to be overlooked. Medical graduates were trained to practice in hospitals and hospitals are located in cities. There was concentration of physicians in large cities known to be medical centers. It is not surprising that under these circumstances the proportion of medical graduates locating in the rural districts dwindled.

From the standpoint of the rural people who obtain medical service, certain factors are important. It is probable that the medical service obtained today is of a higher average quality than was the case 20 years ago, but the conditions under which medical service is obtained are different. The average distance to a physician has increased; so, also, has the cost for his services increased. With the use of the automobile, the distance factor is important chiefly as it affects costs. There is no certainty whether the proportion of country people employing physicians' services is now greater or less than in 1915. Presumably the proportion is greater. It is certain, however, that large numbers of rural people are not habituated to the employment of

physician's services both because of the costs and because of the lack of a clear understanding of the function of scientific medical service[11]. Health education as well as low cost medical service are evident rural needs of the day.

3. HOSPITALS

In Ohio a hospital is defined as "any institution or establishment, public or private, for the reception and care of persons for a continuous period longer than 24 hours, for the purpose of giving advice, diagnosis or treatment bearing upon the physical or mental health of such persons". In 1931 there were, under this definition, 341 hospitals registered with the Hospital Bureau of the State Department of Health. These hospitals contained a total of 52,059 beds, of which 3,545 were for tubercular patients and 3,830 were maternity beds. These hospitals were concentrated in 69 counties, 19 counties being without a hospital of any kind.

These hospitals were classified under eight heads: General, Maternity, Special, Mental and Nervous, Tuberculosis, Children's, Aged and Convalescent, and Federal State and County. There were 30 maternity hospitals located in 14 counties, chiefly urban; there were 34 special hospitals located in 18 counties; the 23 mental and nervous hospitals were distributed over 11 counties, chiefly urban; the 14 tuberculosis hospitals were located in 14 counties, four of which were largely rural; the 14 children's hospitals were limited to six counties, none of which was as much as one-half rural; the 15 aged and convalescent hospitals were located in nine counties, two of which were more than one-half rural. The 27 federal state and county hospitals included veterans' hospitals, insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic hospitals, and hospitals operated in conjunction with penal institutions, etc. Several county homes also operated hospitals as adjuncts to the institution.

The present analysis is concerned mainly with the general hospital. Map 7 shows the distribution of the 184 general hospitals, by counties. It will be seen that the general hospital is largely a function of the population centers. Of the 24 counties that possessed no general hospital in 1931, exactly one-half of them was strictly rural counties[12]. Of the remaining 12 counties, five were less than 25 per cent urban, and of the remaining seven none was more than 45 per cent urban. Only one strictly rural county (Holmes) possessed general hospital service, and in that case there were nearly 2100 persons per hospital bed. Only 15 general hospitals were located in places of less than 2500 inhabitants.

The 184 general hospitals varied greatly in size. Thirty-one per cent contained less than 26 beds, and 69 per cent less than 100 beds. As a rule, the large hospitals were located in the large cities and the small hospitals in less urbanized districts. The hospitals located in rural territory averaged 20 beds each, but 80 per cent of them was smaller than the average.

The unit of hospital service is the hospital bed. In order to determine whether a population possesses adequate hospital service, therefore, it is necessary to know the ratio of population to hospital beds. In Ohio in 1931, there was approximately one general hospital bed for every 361 persons. When this ratio was computed for the respective counties, the variation was great, ranging from no hospital service to one bed per 172 persons. It is recognized that

[11]Lively, C. E. and P. G. Beck. 1927. The Rural Health Facilities of Ross County, Ohio. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 412, pp. 53-54.

[12]That is, they had no place of 2500 or more population.

the county is not the best unit for the computation of the population-hospital bed ratio, since the population tributary to hospital centers does not follow county lines. Nevertheless, it does indicate roughly the areas of high and low hospitalization. Map 8 shows this relationship. In general, it may be said that the degree of hospitalization of the population increases with urbanization; that is, as the percentage of the population that is urban increases, the population per hospital bed decreases. Conversely, as the percentage of the population that is rural increases, the population per hospital bed increases.

However, it is not enough to know the ratio of population to hospital beds. The extent to which hospitals are used varies from place to place and from time to time. It is important, therefore, to know the extent to which existing hospital beds are used. In 1931 the general hospitals of Ohio operated at 66 per cent of bed occupancy[13]. This was only slightly lower than the average for the United States. Figures for 15 states, including Ohio, showed that the smaller hospitals operated with a percentage of bed occupancy lower than the average. This was also true of privately-owned hospitals, as compared with hospitals under public control. Small, privately-owned hospitals were operating at less than 50 per cent of bed capacity. Most of the hospitals located in the rural districts were of this type.

It is evident from the foregoing analysis that, although, on the average, Ohio is well supplied with hospital facilities, these facilities are very poorly distributed. The population centers are very well supplied and much of the rural population is under-supplied. Some of this inequality is probably inevitable since the medical centers are coincident with the large population centers. However, note this statement of the American Hospital Association, "The hospital has become a most vital element in the social set-up of every community. Like the school and the church it has come to be recognized as an institution without which no community is complete[14]." If this statement is to be regarded as a normal standard for rural, as well as for urban, communities, Ohio still faces a hospital problem. None of the counties having no general hospital facilities has less than 10,000 population; most of them have 15,000 to 25,000 population. Each of these counties could in normal times readily support a small hospital of 10 to 25 beds. The small hospital is not necessarily inefficient when compared with the large hospital, and, furthermore, a low occupancy rate in the small institution is less serious financially than in a large one[15]. The problem of obtaining reasonable hospital service for the rural districts must be regarded as a part of the more general problem of medical service to these same communities. They will probably be solved together, if at all.

On the basis of the hospital occupancy figures for 1931, one might conclude that Ohio is very much over hospitalized. It should be remembered, however, that during the decade prior to 1931 the number of general hospitals in Ohio increased 23 per cent and there was enough business for all. Recent economic conditions have not reduced the amount of physical disability among the population but rather the capacity to pay for hospital care. Such a condition makes it appear that the success of hospital administration depends less upon large scale business organization than upon thorough integration with the community life which it serves[16].

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[13]American Hospital Association, Transactions. Vol. XXXIV: pp. 123-24. 1932.
[14]American Hospital Association, Transactions. Vol. XXXIV: p. 456. 1932.
[15]American Hospital Association, Transactions. Vol. XXXIV: p. 606. 1932.
[16]Compare American Hospital Association, Transactions. Vol. XXXIV: pp. 456 ff. 1932.

4. THE RURAL WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American National Red Cross had a total of 105 chapters in Ohio in the autumn of 1932. These chapters enrolled nearly 250,000 members. By April 1933, however, the membership had dropped to 168,000 persons. There were county organizations in 80 counties and urban organizations in all other counties except Preble. It is not possible to segregate the rural from the urban membership in counties where the organization includes both urban and rural population. It is evident, however, that in terms of the proportion of the population belonging to the organization, some of the strongest chapters are located in rural counties.

The peace-time work of the Red Cross may be summarized under the heads of service to war veterans, disaster relief, public health nursing, home hygiene and care of the sick, nutrition, life-saving, first aid, and Junior Red Cross promotion. Of these, the aid to ex-service men and disaster relief are mandatory by charter. The other activities are optional with local chapters; hence, there is much variation in local programs. Classes in first aid are held, public health nursing and the health center are promoted, and instruction in nutrition and home care of the sick is given.

Since 1930 much of the activity of local chapters has been that of distributing flour and cotton goods to the needy population. In several places, county relief committees have been organized and are said to function well among the open country population. The first of these relief committees was organized in Hocking County.

V. RELIGIOUS AGENCIES

1. THE RURAL CHURCH

In 1926 there were approximately 100 organized religious bodies in the Ohio population. These religious groups supported 9,809 churches, of which 5,868, or 59.8 per cent, were located in rural territory. Of the 2,866,386 church members in the State, 706,035 were rural. Thus, rural Ohio with less than 35 per cent of the total population claimed less than 25 per cent of the total church membership. (Different churches have different methods of reckoning church membership. For this reason official figures should be used cautiously.) The average number of members per rural church was 120. Urban churches averaged 548 members. The average rural church plant was valued at $8742, and the total expenditure per year averaged $1818.

There was, in 1926, a total of 86 organized religious bodies represented in the rural population of Ohio. Of these 35 possessed 25 or more churches. These 35 denominations included more than 95 per cent of the churches and more than 97 per cent of the church membership in rural Ohio in 1926. Appendix III indicates the relative status of these groups and shows the change in the number of churches during the period 1916 to 1926. It will be noted that the strongest groups, when ranked either according to the number of churches or the number of members, were Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The remaining 51 religious groups had fewer than 25 churches each in rural Ohio in 1926. They had a combined total of 286 churches, an average of less than four per denomination. Included in this group of religious bodies were two Adventist denominations, three of Baptist, four of Brethren, two of

Friends, four of Lutheran, eight of Mennonite, two of Catholic, and three colored bodies. These included most of the churches. There were also 21 federated churches, 11 Reorganized Latter Day Saints, 4 Moravian, 5 churches of the National Spiritualist Association, 4 Scientist, 4 Russian Orthodox, 2 Jewish, and 6 Independent churches, as well as 15 other groups with from one to five churches each.

It will be noted from the table, Appendix III, that between 1916 and 1926 the general trend was toward fewer rural churches in Ohio. Of the 35 leading denominations, 19 had fewer churches in 1926 than in 1916. Only 14 denominations showed a gain in number of churches. On the other hand, the general trend in membership was toward an increase. Twenty-three of the 35 denominations showed a gain in membership between 1916 and 1926, while but nine experienced a loss.

With respect to the number of rural churches, two facts appear to stand out. First, there has been for many years a steady trend toward fewer rural churches. Second, the decline in number of rural churches has been more rapid in the open country than in the villages. A comparison of the number of rural churches, 1916 and 1926, by denomination is not possible. It may be noted from the table, however, that most of the religious bodies having a large percentage of rural churches showed a decline in the total number of churches between 1916 and 1926. The state survey of the Ohio Council of Churches, completed about 1921, located 6,178 Evangelical churches. Of these 1,058 were abandoned. A recent study[17] of social trends in four Ohio counties (Darke, Defiance, Pike, and Trumbull) disclosed the following change in the number of churches of four leading denominations—Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Presbyterian, and Congregational:

Year	1926	1916	1906	1896	1886	1876	1866
Number of church units	45	47	84	60	75	64	54
Average membership per unit	163	138	122	100	83	71	57

An exhaustive study of the rural church situation in Madison, Fayette, and Pickaway Counties made by Miss Hooker[18] in 1928 revealed that the rate at which rural churches were being abandoned was on the increase. Prior to 1916 only 20 churches had been abandoned; but between 1916 and 1928 the number abandoned was 36. The number of churches closed averaged two per year from 1916 to 1923, with larger numbers in 1917 and 1919; after 1923 the average was three per year. Churches closed were not counterbalanced by newly organized congregations.

In response to inquiry, 17 denominational officials in charge of rural churches in Ohio stated that there were fewer rural churches in 1930 than in 1920. Ten important denominations were represented in these replies. Not one indicated an increase in number of rural churches.

With respect to the number of rural pastors 14 denominational officials stated that there were fewer pastors in 1930 than in 1920, because there were fewer rural churches. Three officials, however, stated that there had been an

[17]Tetreau, E. D., R. C. Smith, and J. P. Schmidt. 1931. Some Trends in Rural Social Organization in Four Ohio Counties. Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Mimeographed Bull. 42, p. 21.

[18]Hooker, E. R. 1931. Hinterlands of the Church. Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York. p. 72.

increase in the number of pastors. This appeared to be mainly a result of the economic depression since 1929. Former rural pastors without occupation elsewhere were returning to serve in the rural churches. This was regarded as a temporary condition.

It appears to be certain that open-country churches have declined in numbers more rapidly than village churches. Of the 1068 abandoned churches located by the state survey of the Ohio Council of Churches about 85 per cent was situated in the open country. In her study of the rural church in three Ohio counties, Miss Hooker[19] discovered no abandoned churches in county-seat towns and only six in the larger villages. Seven were located in small villages and hamlets and 23 in the open country.

In a recent study[20] of the rural social organization of Fairfield County, it was discovered that open-country churches had been discontinued at nearly twice the rate of village and hamlet churches. A total of 183 rural church congregations was catalogued as existing during a period of 75 years prior to 1932. The classification of these churches as active or abandoned, according to location, was as follows:

Churches located in	Total	Active	Abandoned	Per cent abandoned
Villages and hamlets	84	56	28	33
Open country	99	37	62	63

The open-country church has been less likely to have a full-time or resident pastor than the village church. The extent of pastoral service has long been known to be directly related to the vitality of the church group.

An important result of the greater vitality and persistence of village churches has been the tendency for rural church life to center in the villages. Owing to abandonment the number of village churches may exceed the number of country churches. In Fairfield County 56 of the 93 active churches were located in the villages in 1932. Village churches possess a larger membership and a greater elaboration of equipment and program. Furthermore, country churches are often abandoned without transfer of membership to any other church. This eventually results in a lower rate of church membership in the country population than in the village population. Miss Hooker[21] found that in the three Ohio counties studied in 1928 the open-country rate of membership was about half that of the towns and small cities. The percentages of the population belonging to church, by size of place, were as follows:

	Size of place				
	Over 2500	500–2500	250–500	Under 250	Open country
Fayette County	37	30	19	18	17
Madison County	38	35	26	23	18
Pickaway County	36	36	22	22	18

[19]Hooker, E. R. 1931. Hinterlands of the Church. Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York. p. 71.

[20]Smith, R. C. Unpublished data.

[21]Hooker, E. R. 1931. Hinterlands of the Church. Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York. p. 263.

This trend of rural church life toward the village was reflected in the replies received from denominational officials. Twelve of the 17 replies stated definitely that rural churches are tending to concentrate in the villages. Four could see no trend toward the village. Three emphasized the revival of the open-country church since 1929, stating that some abandoned churches had been re-opened and that the open-country neighborhood was showing a new vitality.

It is important to know the effect of these changes in the rural church upon the average size of the church body. As indicated above, Tetreau, Smith, and Schmidt found that, in the four Ohio counties studied, the average membership per church had been increasing since 1866. Furthermore, the average size had apparently increased at an increasing rate since about 1896. In view of the abandonment of weak country churches and the trend toward village churches which are known to be larger than open-country churches, this would seem plausible. On the other hand, a majority of the denominational officials replying on this point stated that the average rural membership per church was smaller in 1930 than in 1920. However, it is possible that both bits of data are correct. The unprecedented migration of rural population to the cities between 1920 and 1930 greatly reduced potential church membership. Elimination of inactive members from church rolls in order to reduce denominational per-capita taxes has also been a factor. Hence, for the period 1920-1930, it is possible that a decline in average church membership actually occurred.

Not all rural churches that have disappeared have been merely abandoned. Some have been consolidated with other churches. Such consolidation occurs both within a given denomination and in cooperation with other denominations. In order to effect such a program a certain degree of interdenominational cooperation is necessary. Church consolidation rests upon a religious program for the community rather than upon separate programs of denominational extension.

A strong majority of denominational officials apparently believe that some progress toward interdenominational cooperation was made between 1920 and 1930. The chief evidences cited were church mergers and federations, union services, and exchange of pulpits, cooperation among young peoples' societies, in religious education, and in community enterprises, and better cooperation among pastors induced by the work of the county ministerial association. Withall, it was felt that a better spirit of cooperation now prevails among the people than was the case in 1920. A few officials could see very little change, however.

The progress of interdenominational church consolidation in rural territory has been slow. According to the Ohio Council of Churches, there were 107 churches in Ohio in 1930 in which two or more denominational groups had united. About 90 of these were located in places of less than 2500 population. The great majority of these consolidations had been effected since 1920. More than half were located in the northeastern quarter of the State. Denominational officials were not optimistic concerning the outlook for such consolidations. All agreed, however, that less home mission aid was being used for competitive purposes than was the case 10 years ago.

Within denominational groups certain changes looking toward fewer rural churches have taken place. Many churches have been abandoned. Other

weak units have been consolidated. There has been some attempt to consolidate weak open-country groups with stronger village groups, but this has not always been successful. Some officials reported that the plan of linking together several charges in a contiguous area, into a larger parish form of organization, was working successfully in a few places.

Two other items are of interest. Denominational officials were predominately of the opinion that rural pastors possessed better training for their work in 1930 than in 1920. Even where the personnel remained approximately the same, the summer conferences and schools emphasizing the social sciences and a special technique for rural church work were felt to be fruitful of results. In some cases the economic depression has served to increase the available supply of ministers with the result that more college-trained men are being assigned to the rural field.

Finally, church officials were mostly of the opinion that rural churches were no better distributed in relation to the population in 1930 than in 1920. They pointed out that the decade had been a period of change. Population was shifting and churches were being closed. Population shifts had not been studied from the standpoint of church distribution, and, aside from the abandoned churches, church plants are still located where they were in 1920. Some felt that the automobile was making a contribution to the problem of church distribution by making existing churches more accessible to the population, however distributed.

2. THE RURAL WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Since 1922 the rural work of the Young Men's Christian Association has changed considerably. At that time the urban work and rural work were organized separately. The rural parts of a county were organized with a county secretary who developed local rural groups. Eight counties had such an organization, and they were the only counties being reached by the rural Y. M. C. A.

By 1932 the rural work of the Y. M. C. A. was in progress in many more counties owing to the development of a new type of organization for rural work. Seven counties—Fairfield, Geauga, Lake, Medina, Ross, Portage, and Wyandot—still had the older form of county organization, but 32 additional counties possessed the newer form of organization. These 32 counties were Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont, Stark, Summit, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Seneca, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Knox, Licking, Muskingum, Marion, Franklin, Logan, Allen, Hancock, Lucas, Van Wert, Miami, Clark, Montgomery, Butler, Hamilton, Scioto, and Washington.

The newer type of organization consisted of a development of the rural work of a county as an extension of the existing urban organization. In eight counties the rural sections had definite arrangements with urban organizations in the respective counties to extend the work of the Y. M. C. A. to the rural districts. These counties were Lorain, Summit, Mahoning, Stark, Franklin, Clark, Montgomery, and Hamilton. The county organization thus took the form of a town-country organization, the rural work being promoted by a definite personnel designated by the larger organization.

In 24 counties no definite rural-urban agreement existed, but the urban organizations were attempting to extend the work of the Association into the various rural communities of the counties. Hence, although the older form of

county organization has not been abandoned, the town-country type has developed much more rapidly during recent years and may remain the dominant type of organization because of its greater success in reaching boys and young men.

In addition to the 39 counties mentioned above in which there existed some form of county organization, 34 counties were served directly by the State Y. M. C. A. committee located in Columbus. These counties were Williams, Fulton, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky, Putnam, Hardin, Morrow, Delaware, Union, Champaign, Shelby, Auglaize, Mercer, Darke, Preble, Greene, Clinton, Highland, Pickaway, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia, Athens, Morgan, Noble, Guernsey, Coshocton, Harrison, Tuscarawas, and Wayne. The remaining 15 counties of the State were without any Association activity in the rural districts.

The program of the Y. M. C. A. is organized for boys and young men, extending upward from the age of 11 years. Boys under 12 are organized into groups called "Friendly Indians". This group is made interesting by means of Indian lore and by a merit system. The members advance until at the age of 12 they are ready to enter the next older group. The group of boys from 12 to 14 years of age is organized as "Pioneers". Here the techniques of the ranger and the scout are emphasized and a merit system exists. The four-square development program is used, and the boy is influenced to develop his physique, his intellect, and his capacity for service and devotion.

By the age of 15 the boy is ready to enter an older boys' club. This group may take the form of a "Comrades" club or a "Hi-Y" club. The program of the former is calculated to meet the needs of boys 15 to 19 years of age. The Hi-Y club exists especially for boys of senior high school age. The slogan of the Hi-Y club is "clean living, clean speech, clean athletics, clean scholarship and contagious Christian character".

All of these Y. M. C. A. clubs possess a definite relation to the church and aim to develop the religious side of all members.

The exact number, distribution, and size of these rural Y. M. C. A. groups are unknown to the state officers. It was stated, however, that the Hi-Y club was the most important of the rural groups. In the 39 organized counties there were 112 Hi-Y clubs with an enrollment of approximately 1600 members. These counties are located chiefly in the northeastern and north central portions of the State. In the 34 counties served directly by the state office, there were 110 such clubs with approximately 1500 members. These counties are located mainly in northwestern and southeastern Ohio.

In addition to the local activities of the clubs, the Y. M. C. A. promotes a number of county and state activities such as camping, educational trips, and conferences. Every organized county has a summer camping period. The camp may be located in the county or in an adjoining one. In 1932 these county camps enrolled 9920 boys of all ages. The fraction of this number that was rural is unknown. The state camp at Brinkhaven in Knox County enrolled 800 boys in 1932. This camp exists especially for the use of the clubs of the 34 counties served by the state office. A 10-day training period for the leaders of Hi-Y clubs is one of its features.

Educational trips out of the State are sponsored each summer. Boys making the tour pay the necessary expense. Adult leaders donate their time. The extent to which rural boys make these trips is unknown.

The condition of the records does not permit an exact determination of the extent of the rural work of the Y. M. C. A. This is perhaps in part the result of the rural-urban form of organization. It is significant to note that the rural-urban form of organization has received its greatest development in the highly urbanized counties. This suggests that the strictly rural parts of these counties may not be strongly affected. It is also true that with this type of organization the strictly rural counties must remain without the services of the Association. On the other hand, the development of the older type of county organization for rural work proceeded so slowly that the shift to the rural-urban type of organization was readily justifiable on the ground that the increased number of boys that might be reached through the newer form of organization amply dictated the change.

3. THE RURAL WORK OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The rural work of the Young Women's Christian Association is less well developed in Ohio than that of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are fewer areas with a special form of rural organization, and there are also fewer urban units from which rural work may be extended.

Two counties possessed a county form of organization in 1932. Van Wert, which was organized before 1922, had a plant and equipment with a program that was town centered. Only a minority of the board of control was selected from the rural districts.

Medina County, more recently organized, possessed the strongest rural organization in the State. In 1932 there was a county secretary, local units organized in 13 communities, and a 2-week camp for girls. Representation on the board of directors was well distributed over the county. The county was regarded as strong both in its organization and in its educational features.

In two other areas the urban-rural type of organization prevailed. As early as 1921 the Springfield Y. W. C. A. Board maintained a county committee and a secretary for rural work. During the next 10 years the form of organization was changed to a fused city-country organization to include the whole of Springfield and its trade basin. The whole was financed by a county budget. Women, urban or rural, were chosen to serve on the county board on the basis of prominence rather than representation. A rural secretary was employed for 7 years. Her efforts were directed mainly toward education. Activities were promoted by the same personnel in both city and country. By 1932 the rural secretary had been dropped, and the experiment was regarded as a failure as far as the attempt to fuse the city and country work was concerned. Both in city and country, the educational program was regarded as much more successful than the organization program.

At Dayton the city Y. W. C. A. had developed a district branch which included Montgomery County and portions of adjoining counties. This district branch was controlled by a district council, the members of which were representatives of local community councils in the district. A district secretary was maintained and rural members were given privileges at the Dayton plant. This unit was regarded as strongly organized.

The Y. W. C. A. reaches rural girls chiefly through the medium of the "Girls' Reserve" club in high schools. With adult cooperation the members are encouraged to evolve a program related to the community in which they live. The program stresses education rather than activities.

The summer camps conducted by Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Van Wert are said to enroll farm girls occasionally.

VI. AGENCIES FOR RECREATION, SOCIABILITY, AND GENERAL WELFARE

A. SECRET AND FRATERNAL

1. THE GRANGE

Although the Ohio State Grange has declined somewhat in membership since 1920, it still continues to be the largest organization of Ohio farmers in the State. It is a secret organization with a ritual based upon agricultural lore and a strong program of social and educational improvement. Its local territorial unit of organization is the community. The rule is that not more than one grange may be located in a given township. These subordinate granges are organized to form the county, or Pomona, Grange and the State Grange.

In 1931 there were 820 subordinate, or local, granges and 85 county, or Pomona, granges in Ohio. These subordinate granges enrolled more than 73,000 members. The number of subordinate granges varied from one in Hamilton and Lucas Counties to 28 in Licking and Muskingum Counties. The number of members varied from 46 in Hamilton County to 3,849 in Licking County. The average number of members per county was approximately 835, and the average number of members per grange was about 90. The counties having the largest number of granges and grange members were noticeably concentrated in the eastern half of the State. See Appendix IV.

In 1921 there were 878 subordinate granges in Ohio with more than 100,000 members. During the succeeding years of agricultural depression and extensive migration of rural population to the cities, the membership strength of the organization gradually declined. By 1928 there were 809 local granges with a membership in excess of 75,000. Since that time the membership apparently continued to decline slowly, although the number of local granges increased slightly. It seems probable that the recent trend of population toward the rural districts will tend to bring about some increase in grange membership.

The usual frequency of meeting of subordinate granges is twice per month. A few, however, meet every week, an occasional one meets every 3 weeks, and a considerable number meet but once per month. A large proportion of the granges own their own hall.

The Grange program may be conveniently summarized under the heads ritualistic, fraternal, educational, legislative, and commercial. Ritualistic work is a relatively constant element in the program. Changes consist mainly of improving the technique of ritualistic procedure. Fraternal work may include the encouragement and practice of fellowship, mutual aid, and sociability. This is done by means of recreation, dinners, picnics, games, dramatics, music, exchange programs, and community work. The educational work of the Grange covers discussions and debates on farm home, community, and public topics, lectures, tours, exhibits, etc. On the legislative side, the Grange takes an active part in the discussion and promotion of desirable and pending legislation. It also maintains a business department which carries on cooperative purchasing, selling, and insurance among its membership.

A poll of more than 8000 grange members representing nearly 500 granges was made in 1926 to determine what features of the grange program members

liked most[22]. The replies placed the educational, recreational, and sociability features of the program first; the ritualistic and fraternal features second; and the legislative and commercial features last. The results of this poll appear to be in line with the program developments of the Grange during the last 10 years.

Perhaps the most significant development in the local grange program during the last 10 years has been the increased emphasis upon the lecture hour and the work of the Lecturer. The State Lecturers' Handbook has nearly tripled in size, and its content has been greatly diversified. Increasing emphasis has been placed upon discussion topics, dramatics, and recreation. Special attention has been given to the principles of program building. Since 1923 a special school of methods has been held yearly at the Ohio State University. This school has an annual attendance of more than 100 lecturers. Special dramatic contests at county fairs and home talent lyceum circuits have stimulated greater local interest. The little theatre idea bids fair to become a permanent feature of the Grange program.

Probably the most important developments within the state organization within the last 10 years have been in the fields of business and legislation. The cooperative business program, particularly that of insurance, has experienced much growth. An increased amount of attention has also been devoted to public questions and legislation having a bearing upon agriculture and country life.

2. THE GLEANERS

Since 1921 the Ancient Order of Gleaners has extended its operations from 18 counties to 21 counties. There has been little change in the area of operation since 1921. The counties are located chiefly in northwestern and northeastern Ohio. A total of 58 local arbors and 3315 adult members was claimed in 1933. The organization has changed its name, however, to the Gleaner Life Insurance Company and may now be regarded as a purely economic organization.

3. OTHER FRATERNAL ORDERS

The extent to which secret orders have established themselves in the rural districts, particularly in the villages and hamlets, is very great. A study of 24 sample counties in 1920 showed 44 different orders in existence. A survey of Gallia and Paulding Counties in 1924 revealed 12 different lodges in the rural districts of the former and 11 in the latter[23]. The number of local chapters was large. The state survey of the Ohio Council of Churches located 2233 chapters in places of less than 2500 population. In 1924 Gallia County had 19 local chapters in its four villages and 12 more in its 13 hamlets. Paulding County had 44 chapters located in its eight villages. None was located in the hamlets of less than 250 inhabitants.

No source of information comparable to the state survey of the Ohio Council of Churches could be consulted for the distribution of fraternal orders in 1930. It was observed in 1921, however, that more than 50 per cent of the local organizations was composed of the chapters of three fraternal orders. Accordingly, four of the leading fraternal orders were chosen for the study of changes subsequent to 1921. It has been assumed that changes occurring in these four orders have been characteristic of the changes occurring in the entire group of fraternal orders existing in rural territory.

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[22]The Ohio State Grange Monthly. December 1926 and March 1927.

[23]Lively, C. E. 1927. Rural Recreation in Two Ohio Counties. Ohio State University Studies, Graduate School Series, p. 78.

It is evident from a study of these four representative organizations that fraternal orders in rural Ohio have been declining in importance since 1920. Only one of the four orders studied gained in number of chapters and in number of members during the period 1920 to 1930. The remaining three orders declined both in number of chapters and in number of members. These declines ranged from 11 to 22 per cent of the number of chapters and from 38 to 54 per cent of the membership. The rural losses were relatively greater than the urban losses. The number of rural chapters declined from 3 to 36 per cent. The one lodge that gained in total membership experienced a 3 per cent loss in number of rural chapters. Changes in rural membership ranged from a 5 per cent increase in one organization to a 55 per cent decrease in another.

It is not possible at this point to give a satisfactory explanation of the decline of the fraternal order in the rural districts. In another study it has been observed that the decline of these organizations had set in before 1920. It was also observed that there is a correlation between lodge membership and the price of farm commodities[24]. This relationship helps to explain the marked decline in lodge membership since 1920.

It is well to remember that the period 1920 to 1930 was a period of marked decline in the rural population; hence, some decline in lodge membership was to be expected on these grounds. However, the decline in lodge membership was considerably greater than that which could be attributed to population decline. That the decline of fraternal orders was general during the period is emphasized by the fact that three of the four lodges studied lost urban membership in the face of a rapidly increasing urban population.

It has been observed that rural lodges are located in the villages and hamlets and that as the size of the villages increases the farmer membership in fraternal orders decreases[25]. If this conclusion is sound, it appears likely that another explanation of the decline of rural lodges is to be found in the decline of the small hamlets themselves[26]. As these small centers, many of them containing lodges, have declined, the organizations have tended to center in the larger places with a consequent loss of farmer membership.

Another possible explanation is that the insurance features of most fraternal orders are now less attractive to farmers than formerly.

B. OPEN SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

1. THE OHIO CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

This organization is the Ohio branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. It was incorporated in Ohio in 1924. In 1932 there were 1069 local units or associations with a total of 91,398 members. The objectives of the Congress are (1) "to promote child welfare in the home, the school, the church, and the community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure more adequate laws for the care and protection of children. (2) To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child; and to develop between educators and

[24]Tetreau, E. D., R. C. Smith, and J. P. Schmidt. 1931. Some Trends in Rural Social Organization in Four Ohio Counties. Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Mimeographed Bull. 42, p. 23.

[25]Compare Lively, C. E. 1927. Rural Recreation in Two Ohio Counties. Ohio State University Studies, Graduate School Series, p. 38.

[26]Lively, C. E. The Decline of Small Trade Centers. Rural America, March 1932.

the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, moral and spiritual education"[27]. The organization is open to all interested persons.

The state Congress is subdivided into six district divisions. The local unit of organization is the school district. When five or more rural associations are located in the same county (that is, in places of less than 5000 inhabitants), they may organize a county council. Three urban associations suffice to form a city council.

The program of the Congress is a varied one. The major project is that of parent education, but many others receive attention. Extension of the organization into the rural districts and a summer round-up of pre-school children preparatory to entering school have been major projects in the Ohio program. Since 1930, relief work, particularly in the direction of child welfare, has received much emphasis.

In 1932, there were 362 local parent-teacher associations in rural Ohio that were affiliated with the state and national Congress[28]. (An affiliated association is one that has paid state and national dues equivalent to 20 cents per member.) This is more than five times as many affiliated rural associations as existed in 1922. At that time the rural associations were concentrated in central and northeastern Ohio. In 1932 they were still concentrated in these areas but also had strong representation in certain southwestern and southeastern counties. Counties having the largest numbers of affiliated units were Cuyahoga, Lorain, Portage, Summit, Ashtabula, Stark, Franklin, Athens, Hocking, Hamilton, and Montgomery. There were 23 counties having no affiliated associations. These were mainly western and northwestern counties.

In addition to affiliated units, there were known to be large numbers of unaffiliated rural parent-teacher associations. Some of these were affiliated before 1930 but later failed to pay state and national dues. In some counties school authorities make an effort to maintain a parent-teacher group in each school district. No data are available as to the number of these unaffiliated associations.

In 1922 the average size of 145 rural parent-teacher associations was about 60 members. The average size of 362 affiliated associations in 1932 was also 60 members. Thirty of these units had less than 20 members, 61 had 100 or more members, and 9 had 200 or more members. The size of group occurring most frequently was that of 25 to 50 members.

The growth of the rural parent-teacher association has been a desirable development of the last 10 years. The early rural associations emphasized sociability and entertainment features, but more recently these organizations have showed a disposition to attack seriously the many problems of rural child welfare and the task of obtaining better relationships between home and school.

2. THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

This national organization attempts to develop "through organization and cooperation with other agencies, the abilities of boys to do things for themselves and others". The "fundamental principle of the organization is the close association of a small group of boys, preferably not more than 32, with an adult volunteer leader or scoutmaster who gives his time, thought, and influence to the troop for which he is responsible." There is a series of merit

[27]From By-Laws of the Ohio Congress, Ohio Parent Teacher. Vol. XI: p. 102.
[28]Ohio Parent Teacher. Vol. XI: pp. 112-130. 1932.

badges or ranks that are reached by means of attainment in specified lines of effort. The activities include vocational guidance, hobbies, camping, trail building, tree planting, conservation of wild life, swimming, health and safety, first aid, etc.

Boys become eligible to this organization at the age of 12 years. The unit of local organization is called a Troop and consists of 8 to 32 boys sponsored by a troop committee of three adults and directed by a trained volunteer leader.

In 1920 the rural work of the Boy Scouts had scarcely progressed beyond the villages. In 1922 there were in Ohio 163 local organizations in places of less than 2500 population, but the number of farm boys reached in this way was apparently small. Since that time the organization has developed a rural form of organization that is better adapted to agricultural and open-country conditions. The rural scout troop may be organized in connection with a rural institution, such as a school or church, and is similar to the urban Troop except that the program of activities is different. The rural Patrol composed of two to eight boys is called a "Farm Patrol" when it meets in a public place and a "Home Patrol" when it meets at the home of members. An individual boy may become a "Lone Scout", and the lone scouts of a district or county may be organized into a "Tribe". These organizations may be sponsored by rural committees of adults or by the rural representatives of an urban committee.

The activities of the rural scout organizations emphasize recreation and the constructive use of leisure. Reading, camping, first aid, and community service in emergencies are emphasized. There were said to be 265,000 rural boys enrolled in the United States in 1932.

In Ohio, in 1932, there were 37,340 boys enrolled in the organization. What proportion of these were located in rural territory is not known. There was, however, a total of 262 troops located in places of less than 2500 population. Forty-seven of these were located in unincorporated villages. A study of the distribution of these groups showed that they were definitely concentrated in the counties contiguous to metropolitan cities. Seventeen counties contained no Boy Scout troops in rural territory. These counties were fairly well scattered over the State.

A study of 53 groups located in rural places in the Central Ohio district showed a variation in size from 8 to 38 boys per troop. The average size was 16 boys per troop. Assuming that these conditions were typical of the State as a whole, it would appear that there were approximately 4200 rural boys enrolled in the organization in 1932. It is practically certain that not more than half of that number were farm boys.

It is clear, therefore, that, although the Boy Scouts of America have greatly improved their rural program since 1920 and have actually begun to reach farm boys, the proportion of farm boys enrolled in the organization is still exceedingly small.

3. THE GIRL SCOUTS

The Girl Scout organization was founded in 1912 and now enrolls more than 200,000 members in the United States. Its aim is "to help girls to realize the ideals of womanhood as a preparation for their responsibilities in the home and for service to the community". Membership is open to girls of three age groups. Girls from 6 to 10 years of age are "Brownies" or "Junior Scouts"; girls of 10 to 17 years of age are "Girl Scouts"; and girls of 18 and over are

"Citizen" or "Senior Scouts". The program is distinctly a group program. Sports, health and hygiene, nature lore, camping, cooking, and first aid are emphasized. Members pass tests and receive merit badges.

Local troops are made up of one to four patrols of eight members each. The troop is under the supervision of a Captain who has received training and is acceptable to the National Officers. A local advisory Council serves as sponsor. Local councils may have jurisdiction over a community or a county. In Ohio Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Scioto have county councils.

In 1932 there were 82 rural communities in Ohio having Girl Scout organizations. Thirty-two of these communities had a population of less than 1000 persons. Twenty-seven of the organizations were inactive. The 55 active organizations enrolled 616 girls, an average of 11 girls per organization.

No definite information exists relative to the number of farm girls belonging to the Girl Scouts in Ohio. In recent years the policy of the organization has been to emphasize the group program, and the lone scout has not been encouraged. Although the number of Girl Scout organizations in villages has increased during the last 10 years, it seems doubtful whether the farm girl membership has increased.

4. THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS

This organization was formed in 1911 to supply "a program of leisure-time activities for girls which should parallel but not copy the program of the Boy Scouts". The activities carried on fall under the heads of the so-called "seven crafts": home, health, hand, nature, camp, business, and citizenship. In 1931 there were 136,000 girls in these Camp Fire groups, proper, and 19,000 junior members in the United States.

In Ohio in 1933 there were Camp Fire organizations in 29 places of less than 2500 population. These 29 places supported 48 Camp Fire groups with a total membership of 574 girls. They were fairly well distributed over the State with some concentration in the urbanized counties. The number of farm girls belonging to these groups is unknown, but the National Secretary stated that it was small.

Since 1921 the number of organized Camp Fires in rural Ohio has decreased nearly 50 per cent, and the membership has declined more than 50 per cent.

C. MISCELLANEOUS

1. FAIRS

The official list of fairs for 1933 issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture contained 59 county fairs and 12 independent fairs in addition to the Ohio State Fair. These were well distributed over the State. Twenty-three counties had no county or independent fair listed. Ten of these were located in the northwestern quarter of the State and five in the south central portion.

In 1921 there were but seven counties without either a county or independent fair. Five of these counties were without fairs in 1933. They were Ross, Hocking, Gallia, Mahoning, and Ottawa Counties. The other two, Holmes and Lawrence Counties, had fairs in 1933. There were, however, 18 counties with fairs in 1921 that had discontinued them for 1933. It is thus clear that by 1933 county and independent fairs were of less importance in Ohio than in 1921.

A recent study[29] of 33 county fairs in Ohio for the 5-year period 1923 to 1927 classified fairs with total receipts approximating $8,800 as small fairs, those with total receipts approximating $16,300 as medium sized fairs, and those with total receipts approximating $27,000 as large fairs. It was found that, according to this classification, small fairs usually finished with a deficit, that medium sized fairs had about an even chance of making money, and that the large fairs were usually profitable enterprises. The average attendance at small fairs was 13,300 persons, at medium sized fairs 20,200 persons, and at large fairs 35,400 persons. The investigators concluded that races and free attractions were not usually profitable but that agricultural exhibits were not likely to be sources of loss.

It is of interest to note that from 1923 to 1927 the attendance at county fairs remained about constant. The number of exhibitors increased, Grange and 4-H Club work became more prominent, and premiums paid increased in amount. On the other hand, total receipts declined, as did the numbers of race horses and the exhibits of horses, dairy products, culinary products, and fine arts.

It cannot be stated how much of the recent decline of the county fair can be attributed to current economic circumstances. The fact that fairs appear to have suffered most in the best agricultural counties may possess some sociological significance. Perhaps the fair remains better institutionalized and does not become a purely business enterprise in areas where agriculture has been commercialized relatively little. If so, it is in a better position to withstand the shock of economic depression than the more commercialized variety.

VII. SUMMARY OF CHANGES, 1921 TO 1931

The decade 1920 to 1930 was a period of marked population changes in Ohio. The rural-farm population declined from 19.7 per cent to 15.1 per cent of the total. The rural-nonfarm population increased and in 1930 was greater than the rural-farm population; hence, a majority of the rural population of Ohio is no longer directly engaged in the agricultural occupation.

The number of rural population and business centers has decreased and the average size of these centers has increased.

Since 1921 the number of one-room schools in rural Ohio has declined 51 per cent, the number of consolidated schools has increased 19 per cent, school attendance has increased, and illiteracy has declined slightly. Five counties are now completely consolidated.

Rural Ohio was better supplied with high schools in 1931 than in 1921. The number of rural high schools increased 8.6 per cent. The enrollment increased 46 per cent and the number of teachers 30 per cent. The number of first-grade high schools increased 48 per cent, and junior high schools also became more common. Marked success was achieved in extending the work of vocational agriculture and home economics throughout the State.

Rural library service was better in 1931 than in 1921, and the reading habit, as measured by the circulation of books and the publication of newspapers, was more widely disseminated.

[29]Hampson, C. M. and C. E. Rowland. An Economic Study of County Fairs, 1923-1927. Circular of the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

The work of the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture greatly expanded during the decade, and radio developed as a new agency for both education and entertainment.

The administration of rural public health has held its own with an increased emphasis upon public health nursing. Rural physicians have become scarcer and are more definitely concentrated in the larger villages. Hospital facilities have greatly increased but are still badly distributed.

Rural churches have continued to decline in numbers, particularly in the open country. The rural church tends to center in the villages but in the shift many country members are lost. Pastors are better trained than they were 10 years ago. Some progress toward interdenominational cooperation has been made. On the whole, rural churches are no better distributed according to the population than they were in 1921.

The rural Y. M. C. A. has shifted its emphasis to a town-country form of organization. The rural Y. W. C. A. has made little change.

The Grange has experienced a decline in membership but has increased the vitality of its program. Fraternal orders, generally, have declined. The Parent-Teacher Association has grown rapidly in the rural districts.

The Boy Scouts have made progress in adapting their program to rural life but have only begun to reach farm boys. The Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are no nearer to the farm girls than they were 10 years ago.

County and independent fairs have showed evidence of decline.

The period 1921 to 1931 was one of epoch making changes in rural life in Ohio. Enormous extension of good roads, increased mobility of the population, a rising educational level, a better informed population through improved library, press, and radio service, improved schools, greater contact with the villages and towns, and many other significant factors have combined to dissipate the provincialism of the rural districts. Along with this dissipation of provincialism must necessarily go certain fundamental changes in the organization and fibre of rural society itself. To attempt to trace the effects of these changes would carry us far beyond the scope of this bulletin. It should be kept clearly in mind, however, that the social changes traced herein are merely symptomatic of many more and deeper changes in rural life that have occurred in Ohio during the last 10 years.

APPENDIX I.—Percentage of the Population of Ohio, 10 Years of Age and Over, Illiterate in 1930, by Counties

County	Per cent illiterate, 1930			County	Per cent illiterate, 1930		
	The County	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm		The County	Rural-farm	Rural-nonfarm
Adams	3.0	3.2	2.7	Logan	1.1	1.3	1.1
Allen	1.6	0.5	4.3	Lorain	3.3	1.4	2.5
Ashland	0.5	0.5	1.0	Lucas	1.8	2.0	1.1
Ashtabula	3.4	3.9	1.3	Madison	2.7	2.6	2.9
Athens	2.5	1.7	3.7	Mahoning	4.5	1.9	3.0
Auglaize	0.8	0.8	0.9	Marion	0.7	0.4	1.2
Belmont	4.4	4.4	6.0	Medina	1.4	1.1	1.2
Brown	2.0	1.7	2.6	Meigs	2.3	2.0	4.0
Butler	1.8	0.9	1.1	Mercer	0.8	0.8	0.4
Carroll	1.4	0.8	2.1	Miami	0.7	0.5	0.4
Champaign	1.5	1.0	1.4	Monroe	2.0	2.3	1.5
Clark	1.3	0.6	0.9	Montgomery	1.3	0.7	1.3
Clermont	1.5	1.5	1.5	Morgan	1.4	1.5	1.1
Clinton	1.4	0.9	1.5	Morrow	0.5	0.5	0.4
Columbiana	1.5	1.2	1.9	Muskingum	1.0	0.9	1.4
Coshocton	0.9	0.8	1.3	Noble	2.8	2.6	3.3
Crawford	0.8	0.4	1.6	Ottawa	1.8	1.6	2.4
Cuyahoga	3.6	2.2	3.0	Paulding	1.9	1.4	2.5
Darke	0.7	0.4	1.5	Perry	1.7	1.9	2.0
Defiance	0.9	0.7	1.6	Pickaway	8.4	2.0	21.3
Delaware	0.6	0.5	0.8	Pike	5.5	6.1	4.6
Erie	1.1	1.1	1.5	Portage	2.4	2.3	2.0
Fairfield	1.3	1.3	1.7	Preble	1.1	1.2	1.2
Fayette	2.0	1.9	3.1	Putnam	1.1	0.6	1.6
Franklin	1.9	1.2	2.4	Richland	1.1	0.7	1.0
Fulton	0.7	0.6	0.7	Ross	2.3	3.6	2.9
Gallia	5.2	2.6	2.6	Sandusky	0.8	0.6	1.4
Geauga	2.4	3.3	1.2	Scioto	3.0	4.7	4.2
Greene	1.8	1.2	1.9	Seneca	1.0	0.4	1.1
Guernsey	1.8	1.5	2.6	Shelby	1.3	1.1	1.9
Hamilton	1.4	1.2	2.0	Stark	2.7	1.0	2.1
Hancock	0.6	0.6	0.9	Summit	1.9	2.4	1.8
Hardin	1.5	1.8	1.2	Trumbull	3.5	1.7	2.7
Harrison	2.0	1.7	2.6	Tuscarawas	1.4	1.3	1.7
Henry	1.1	0.8	1.6	Union	0.9	0.7	1.5
Highland	1.3	0.9	1.6	Van Wert	1.0	0.8	1.5
Hocking	2.0	2.4	2.5	Vinton	2.7	2.4	3.1
Holmes	0.9	0.8	1.1	Warren	1.4	1.3	1.9
Huron	1.2	0.8	1.1	Washington	1.8	2.3	2.4
Jackson	3.5	3.7	6.6	Wayne	0.9	0.7	0.9
Jefferson	5.0	3.5	5.3	Williams	0.6	0.5	1.2
Knox	0.6	0.4	1.1	Wood	1.4	0.8	2.2
Lake	2.5	3.7	2.4	Wyandot	0.7	0.6	1.3
Lawrence	3.5	4.3	4.0				
Licking	0.8	0.7	1.0	The State	2.3	1.5	2.4

APPENDIX II.—Number of High School Departments of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics in Ohio, 1932, by Counties

County	Agriculture		Home Economics		County	Agriculture		Home Economics	
	In rural places	In urban places	In rural places	In urban places		In rural places	In urban places	In rural places	In urban places
Adams	1		1		Lawrence	1			
Allen	3		1		Licking	4		1	
Ashland	4	1		1	Logan	5		2	1
Ashtabula	1				Lorain	1			1
Athens	5		3	1	Mahoning				1
Auglaize	1	1			Marion	6		2	
Belmont		1		1	Medina	1	1		
Brown	1		1		Meigs	2			1
Butler	1				Mercer	2		1	
Carroll	2		1		Miami	3	1	4	
Clark	1				Monroe	3			
Clermont	1		1		Montgomery	4		2	
Clinton	4				Morgan	4		3	
Columbiana				2	Morrow	1			
Coshocton	2	1	1	1	Muskingum	1		1	
Crawford	3	1		1	Noble	1		1	
Darke	4	1	3		Ottawa	1		1	
Defiance	1		1		Paulding	1		1	
Delaware	4		2		Perry	2		3	2
Erie	4		2	1	Pickaway	2		1	
Fairfield	4	1	2		Pike	1		1	
Fayette	1				Portage	1			1
Franklin	6	1			Preble	5		1	
Fulton	1	1	1	1	Putnam	2			
Gallia	3	1	1	1	Richland	4		2	
Geauga	2		5		Ross	1			
Greene	2		3		Sandusky	4	1	1	1
Guernsey		1			Scioto				1
Hamilton			2		Seneca	5		3	
Hancock	7		4		Shelby	3	1		
Hardin	3	1			Stark	3	1	3	1
Harrison	1				Van Wert	2			
Henry	2				Vinton			2	
Highland	2	2	1	2	Warren	1	1		
Hocking	1				Washington	4	1	5	
Holmes	1				Wayne	5	1		1
Huron	1		4	1	Williams		2	1	1
Jackson				1	Wood	1	1	2	
Jefferson				1					
Knox	3	1	1						
Lake	1			1	Total	171	26	85	28

APPENDIX III.—Religious Bodies of Ohio that Possessed 25 or More Rural Churches in 1926

Denomination	Urban and rural		Rural, 1926	
	Number of churches			
	1926	1916	Number of churches	Number of members
Baptists:				
Northern Baptist	476	473	278	24,750
Negro Baptist	272	178	75	4,646
Free Will Baptist	39	1	38	1,995
Primitive Baptist	50	46	38	998
Church of the Brethren	109	104	86	11,081
Christian Church	182	224	162	17,298
Christian Union	78	123	71	3,305
Church of God (Indiana)	.....	.....	30	794
Church of the Nazarene	83	29	34	1,026
Churches of Christ	161	139	131	8,811
Churches of God in North America	58	63	47	2,329
Congregational Churches	203	255	103	11,996
Disciples of Christ	485	525	309	35,205
Evangelical	171	164	114	8,861
Evangelical Synod of North America	128	126	63	10,459
Society of Friends	89	100	70	6,465
Lutherans:				
United Lutheran Church in America	302	317	171	22,147
Evangelical Lutheran, Synodical Conference of America	122	96	48	10,074
Evangelical Lutheran, Synod of Missouri	.....	.....	42	8,894
Evangelical Lutheran, Joint Synod of Ohio	240	241	143	33,720
Evangelical Lutheran, Synod of Iowa	34	38	19	4,987
Methodists:				
Methodist Episcopal	2,108	2,334	1,693	187,951
Methodist Protestant	192	233	173	15,624
Wesleyan Methodist	39	40	25	908
Free Methodist	63	73	35	529
African Methodist Episcopal	149	104	52	1,534
Pilgrim Holiness	56	21	33	709
Presbyterian:				
Presbyterian Church in the United States	635	678	382	45,547
United Presbyterian	140	146	72	7,601
Protestant Episcopal	214	212	33	3,196
Reformed Church in the United States	261	281	158	21,954
Roman Catholic	862	687	335	122,941
United Brethren	564	632	447	44,821
United Brethren, Old Constitution	92	106	83	3,939
Universalist	41	55	30	1,964
Total	8,698	8,817	5,623	689,054

APPENDIX IV.—Number of Granges and Number of Grange Members in Ohio, by Counties, 1931

County	Number of subordinate granges	Pomona Grange	Number of subordinate members	County	Number of subordinate granges	Pomona Grange	Number of subordinate members
Adams	7	1	312	Logan	10	1	1,006
Allen	13	1	1,034	Lorain	15	1	1,549
Ashland	4	1	272	Lucas	1	0	58
Ashtabula	24	1	2,420	Madison	8	1	821*
Athens	10	1	1,101	Mahoning	8	1	980
Auglaize	3	1	157*	Marion	12	1	1,123
Belmont	15	1	1,195	Medina	11	1	1,074*
Brown	7	1	525	Meigs	9	1	548
Butler	8	1	1,100	Mercer	3	1	132
Carroll	15	1	1,144	Miami	4	1	276
Champaign	7	1	609	Monroe	6	1	241
Clark	5	1	513	Montgomery	5	1	617
Clermont	14	1	1,287	Morgan	21	1	1,904
Clinton	9	1	995	Morrow	3	1	377
Columbiana	23	1	2,619	Muskingum	28	1	2,635
Coshocton	19	1	1,236	Noble	11	1	1,192*
Crawford	8	1	403	Ottawa	7	1	642
Cuyahoga	10	1	1,025	Paulding	4	1	140
Darke	9	1	574	Perry	6	1	259
Defiance	5	1	255	Pickaway	7	1	686
Delaware	7	1	424	Pike	5	0	200
Erie	8	1	655	Portage	9	1	955
Fairfield	10	1	986*	Preble	10	1	497*
Fayette	4	1	172	Putnam	5	1	421
Franklin	11	1	1,362*	Richland	9	1	484*
Fulton	6	1	696	Ross	5	1	493
Gallia	16	1	1,366	Sandusky	4	1	267
Geauga	7	1	382	Scioto	9	1	562
Greene	9	1	1,093	Seneca	9	1	797
Guernsey	10	1	656	Shelby	4	1	337
Hamilton	1	0	46	Stark	13	1	1,557*
Hancock	13	1	964	Summit	7	1	817
Hardin	13	1	1,060*	Trumbull	18	1	1,299*
Harrison	5	1	117	Tuscarawas	21	1	1,675
Henry	2	1	35*	Union	5	1	511
Highland	5	1	476	Van Wert	4	1	265
Hocking	4	1	300	Vinton	4	1	170
Holmes	4	1	228	Warren	6	1	1,010*
Huron	8	1	1,079	Washington	9	1	770
Jackson	11	1	615	Wayne	13	1	1,366*
Jefferson	13	1	1,025	Williams	11	1	914*
Knox	23	1	2,257	Wood	9	1	1,120
Lake	6	1	498	Wyandot	9	1	496
Lawrence	4	1	415				
Licking	28	1	3,849	Total	820	85	72,775

*Incomplete.